

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1781.

PHILADELPHIA.

Head-Quarters, Continental Village, November 27, 1781.

S I R,

ON the morning of the 13th inst. Lieut. De Forest of the Connecticut line, who had been detached by Major-General Parsons, with twenty-five regular troops, and Captain Lockwood of the militia, with fifteen volunteers, including lieutenants Hull and Meade, of the Connecticut State troops, formed a design of boarding a sloop of ten carriage guns, then at anchor in East Chester bay: and having taken a small sloop of about 30 tons in East Chester creek, they embarked and fell down the creek to the bay. Upon being hailed by the sloop, they answered, that "the rebel boats were down and they had pushed out of the creek to anchor under their protection." With this deception they laid her on board, but found themselves disappointed in the strength of the vessel, her nettings being almost twelve feet above the gunwale. Here the assailants prevailed, after four minutes conflict, with bayonets and lances only; they cut the nettings so as to admit one man to enter; Lieutenant Meade boarded, (and received a wound, supposed to be mortal) he was followed by the rest, who in a short time carried the vessel; she had twenty-five men on board; at the same time a part of the detachment made after the wood fleet, six of whom were taken. The vessels were brought to Stamford. About forty prisoners were taken, twenty-five of whom are soldiers. We had none killed; Lieutenant Meade and three men wounded, the former dangerously. The enemy had none killed; the Captain of the armed sloop and four men were badly wounded. This enterprize was conducted with much address and great gallantry.

*I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,*

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. HEATH.

His Excellency the President of Congress.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled,
OCTOBER 29, 1781.

Resolved,

THAT the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to his Excellency General Washington, for the eminent services which he has rendered to the United States, and particularly for the well concerted plan against the British garrisons in York and Gloucester, for the vigor, attention and military skill with which that plan was executed, and for the wisdom and prudence manifested in the capitulation.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, for the cordiality, zeal, judgment and fortitude, with which he seconded and advanced the progress of the allied army against the British garrison in York.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, be presented to his Excellency Count de Grasse, for his display of skill and bravery in attacking and defeating the British fleet off the Bay of Chesapeake, and for his zeal and alacrity in rendering, with the fleet under his command, the most effectual and distinguished aid and support to the operations of the allied army in Virginia.

That the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled be presented to the commanding and other officers of the corps of artillery and engineers of the allied army, who sustained extraordinary fatigue and danger in their animated and gallant approaches to the lines of the enemy.

That General Washington be directed to communicate to the other officers and the soldiers under his command, the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, for their conduct and valour on this occasion.

Resolved, That the United States in Congress assembled will cause to be erected at York, in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the Alliance between the United States and His Most Christian Majesty; and inscribed with a succinct narrative of the surrender of Earl Cornwallis to his Excellency General Washington, commander in chief of the combined forces of America and France, to his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, commanding the auxiliary troops of His Most Christian Majesty in America, and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, commanding in chief the naval army of France in Chesapeake.

Resolved, That two stands of the colours, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented to his Excellency General Washington in the name of the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That two pieces of field ordinance, taken from the British army under the capitulation of York, be presented by the commander in chief of the American army to Count de Rochambeau; and that there be engraved thereon a short memorandum, that Congress were induced to present them from considerations of the illustrious part which he bore in effectuating the surrender.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be directed to request the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty, to inform his Majesty, that it is the wish of Congress that Count de Grasse may be permitted to accept a testimony of their approbation, similar to that to be presented to Count de Rochambeau.

Resolved, That the Board of war be directed to present to Lieut. Col. Tilghman, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, a horse properly caparisoned, and an elegant sword, in testimony of their high opinion of his merit and ability.

NOVEMBER 7, 1781.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Foreign Affairs be directed to prepare a sketch of emblems of the alliance between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States, proper to be inscribed on the marble column to be erected in the town of York, under the resolution of the 29th day of October last.

Resolved, That an elegant sword be presented, in the name of the United States in Congress assembled, to Col. Humphry, Aid-de-Camp of General Washington, to whose care the standards taken under the capitulation of York were confided; as a testimony of their opinion of his fidelity and ability, and that the Board of War take order therein.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Wednesday last his Excellency the President and Supreme Executive Council of the State, waited on his Excellency General Washington, and presented the following address:

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief of the Allied Army.

S I R,

OUR cordial acknowledgments are ever due to your Excellency, for the great and disinterested service you have rendered our common country; but on this occasion we approach you with peculiar pleasure, and can only regret, that the common language of congratulation will too imperfectly convey our grateful sense of the late eminent display of your military virtues, in the capture of a British General and his whole army. We are at a loss which most to admire, the wisdom of the plan; or the skill and gallantry of the execution, and are too sensible of the important consequences flowing from this great event, to wish to refrain the effusion of gratitude to your Excellency, to our brave and generous Allies, and to our gallant countrymen, thus led by their beloved General to victory and glory.

Our prayers shall ever be, that Heaven may distinguish you with its choicest blessings, as the best reward of such great and glorious services.

WILLIAM MOORE, President.

In Council, Philadelphia,

November 27, 1781.

To which his Excellency the General was pleased to make the following answer.

To his Excellency WILLIAM MOORE, Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.

S I R,

I CONSIDER this very polite address of the Supreme Executive Council, as a fresh mark of that attention which I have ever experienced from them.

My services I consider as my country's due, and when they meet the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall ever esteem myself happy in so agreeable a reward.

The late success of the American arms at York-Town, in Virginia, so vigorously aided by the noble exertions of our generous Ally, if properly improved, will, I doubt not, be attended with the happiest consequences.

I most sincerely thank you, Sir, for your kind wishes for my personal prosperity, and beg you to be assured, that a full establishment of peace, liberty and independence to this, and the other United States of America, is the most ardent wish of, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Very humble servant,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

Friday last the Speaker, accompanied by several Members of the House of Assembly, waited upon his Excellency General Washington, and presented the following address.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

S I R,

THE Representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, with to express their sincere joy on your Excellency's arrival in this city.

The very great events that have lately taken place in Virginia, under your command, have fully justified the expectations, formed by your country, of your abilities and patriotism; to add to her esteem for you was impossible.

Humbly depending on the protection of Providence, we entertain the strongest hopes, that your distinguished qualities—the wife and generous exertions of our illustrious Ally—the glorious behaviour of his forces, and the gallantry and good conduct of the American armies, will bring the present contest to such a conclusion, as will establish the freedom, independence, and prosperity of the United States, on a permanent foundation.

That, amidst the public happiness, to which you have so eminently contributed, and the grateful praises and affections which you have so well deserved, you may enjoy every private felicity, is one of the first and warmest wishes of our hearts.

(Copy)

Signed by order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer.

Gentlemen,

I ESTEEM myself highly honoured by the Address of so respectable a body as the Representatives of the Freemen of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met. While

I confess that it is extremely pleasing to me to know that my conduct, in the late successful enterprize against the enemy in Virginia, meets the approbation of my fellow citizens, I think it a duty incumbent upon me to declare, that great part of the merit of that important event was owing to the assistance I derived from the good conduct and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

The powerful succours which were received from the land and sea forces of our great, good and generous ally ought to, and I am sure does, make the most grateful impression upon the heart of every true American.

In return for your warm expressions of personal regard, permit me most sincerely to assure you, that I wish nothing more ardently than the peace and prosperity of the State which you represent. With all possible respect, I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Hon. the SPEAKER and REPRESENTATIVES of the freemen of the State of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

(Copy)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Tuesday, November 27, P. M. 1781.

The Bill, entitled "An ACT to encourage the apprehending Prisoners of War, who have, or hereafter may escape from the place of their destination, and to discourage harbouring them in this State," was taken up for a second reading, and having been read and debated by paragraphs, the same was ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk to the

General Assembly.

An ACT to encourage the apprehending Prisoners of War, who have, or hereafter may escape from the place of their destination, and to discourage harbouring them in this State.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that the lenity and indulgence extended to the British and German prisoners of war, confined in sundry places within the United States, have been abused by them to base and perfidious purposes, and that many of them, assuming the habit and profession of labourers, have effected their escape, and joined our enemies within the British lines at New-York: For remedy whereof, Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any of the inhabitants of this State, as well as to the different officers, whether civil or military, in the same, and they are hereby strictly enjoined and required, to make diligent enquiry after and take up all such prisoners of war, as they may have reason to believe are either secreted or concealed under any habit or pretence whatsoever, and them forthwith to bring before the next Justice of the peace for examination. And if, upon such examination, it shall appear that said person so brought is a prisoner of war, he shall be committed to the jail of the county, and notice immediately transmitted to the War-Office of the name and place of confinement of such offender, that proper measures may be taken to return him to the place of his destination; but if he refuses to give a satisfactory account of himself, then he shall be committed to the jail of the county where such person may be apprehended, there to remain until the next Court of General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, which Court shall take order on the case of said prisoner.

And for the encouragement of those persons who may exert themselves in bringing such offenders to Justice, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Justice or Justices shall deliver to any person, having so apprehended a prisoner of war, a certificate of the service performed, directed to the Lieutenant of the county or Sub-Lieutenant of the district where such person shall reside, requiring them to exempt the said person from his next tour of militia duty, and he shall be accordingly exempted. But if the said person shall refuse such certificate, he shall produce an account of his expences and charges in performing the said service, and shall be allowed his reasonable account, for which he shall receive from the said Justice or Justices a draught on the Treasurer of the county; which said draught shall be allowed to him, or any other person to whom he may assign the same, in the payment of State Taxes.

And in order the more effectually to deter all persons from the base and treacherous practice of aiding, abetting, concealing or assisting such prisoners of war, Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whatsoever person shall be duly convicted in any Court of Quarter-Sessions of this State, either of concealing, aiding, abetting, or otherwise assisting such prisoner of war in making his escape, shall forfeit, on such conviction, the sum of Fifty Pounds, one half to the State, and the other half to the person prosecuting for the same; but if the person so convicted shall be unable to pay, he shall be publicly whipped with Thirty-nine lashes; and this offence is hereby declared to be made enquireable in the Court of Quarter-Sessions, and the Constables shall, on making their quarterly returns, answer on oath, touching their knowledge of any offence against this law. Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall be meant, construed or intended to affect any persons, who shall receive prisoners of war for the purposes of labour by any order from the War-Office, or such officer whom they may authorize to grant

such order. But such persons, so receiving prisoners of war, are hereby required to enter the names of such prisoners with the next Justice of the peace, within one week after bringing them to the places of their respective residences.

NEW-YORK, November 24.

I AM directed to send you the inclosed letter from Lieutenant General Earl CORNWALLIS to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, which you are desired to publish in your next Gazette.
I am your obedient servant,
OL. DELANCEY, Adjutant-General.
November 23, 1781.
Mr. James Rivington, Printer, &c.

York-Town, in Virginia, October the 24th, 1781.

I HAVE the mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the troops under my command, by capitulation, on the 19th instant, as prisoners of war to the combined forces of America and France. I never saw this post in any favourable light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence; for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York, by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of Gen. Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command. But being assured by your Excellency's letters, that every possible means would be used by the Navy and Army to relieve us, I could not think myself at liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts. Therefore, after remaining two days in a strong position in front of this place, in hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the enemy were taking such measures which could not fail of turning my left flank in a short time, and receiving on the second evening, your letter of the 24th of September, informing me that the relief would fail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the works on the night of the 19th of September, hoping, by the labour and firmness of the soldiers, to protract the defence until you could arrive. Every thing was to be expected from the spirit of the troops, but every disadvantage attended their labour, as the works were to be continued under the enemy's fire, and our stock of entrenching tools, which did not much exceed four hundred when we began to work in the latter end of August, was now much diminished.

The enemy broke ground on the 30th, and constructed on that night, and the two following days and nights, two redoubts, which, with some works that had belonged to our outward position, occupied a gorge between two creeks or ravines, which come from the river on each side of the town: On the night of the 6th of October they made their first parallel, extending from its right on the river to a deep ravine on the left, nearly opposite to the centre of this place, and embracing our whole left, at the distance of six hundred yards. Having perfected this parallel, their batteries opened on the evening of the 9th against our left, and other batteries fired at the same time against a redoubt advanced over the creek upon our left, and defended by about one hundred and twenty men of the 23d regiment, and marines, maintained that post with uncommon gallantry. The fire continued incessant from heavy cannon, and from mortars and howitzers, throwing shells from 8 to 16 inches, until our guns on the left were silenced, our works much damaged, and our loss of men considerable. On the night of the 11th, they began their second parallel about 300 yards nearer to us: The troops being much weakened by sickness, as well as by the fire of the besiegers, and observing that the enemy had not only secured their flanks, but proceeded in every respect with the utmost regularity and caution, I could not venture to large forties as to hope from them any considerable effect, but otherwise I did every thing in my power to interrupt their work, by opening new embrasures for guns, and keeping a constant fire with all the howitzers and small mortars that we could man.—On the evening of the 14th, they assaulted and carried two redoubts, that had been advanced about 300 yards for the purpose of delaying their approaches, and covering our left flank, and during the night included them in their second parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost exertion: Being perfectly sensible that our works could not stand many hours after the opening of the batteries of that parallel, we not only continued a constant fire with all our mortars, and every gun that could be brought to bear upon it, but a little before day-break in the morning of the 16th, I ordered a sortie of about 350 men, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie, to attack two batteries which appeared to be in the greatest forwardness, and to spike the guns; a detachment of guards, with the 80th company of grenadiers, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Lake, attacked the one, and one of light infantry, under the command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other, and both succeeded by forcing the redoubts that covered them, spiking eleven guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French troops, who had the guard of that part of the trenches, and with little loss on our side.—This action, though extremely honourable to the officers and soldiers who executed it, proved of little public advantage, for the cannon having been spiked in a hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before dark, the whole parallel and batteries appeared to be nearly complete.—At this time, we knew that there was no part of the whole front attacked in which we could show a single gun, and our shells were nearly expended; I had therefore only to choose between preparing to surrender next day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the troops, and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting that though it should prove unsuccessful in its object, it might at least delay the enemy in the prosecution of further enterprises; sixteen large boats were prepared, and upon other pretexts were ordered to be in readiness to receive troops precisely at ten o'clock; with these I hoped to pass the infantry during the night, abandoning our baggage, and leaving a detachment to capitulate for the town's people, and for the sick and wounded, on which subject a letter was ready to be delivered to General Washington. After making my arrangements with the utmost secrecy, the light infantry, greatest part of the guards, and part of the 23d regiment, embarked at the hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester, but at the critical moment the weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a

most violent storm of wind and rain, and drove all the boats, some of which had troops on board, down the river.

It was soon evident that the intended passage was impracticable. And the absence of the boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the troops that had passed, which I had ordered about two o'clock in the morning.

In this situation, with my little force divided, the enemy's batteries opened at day-break. The passage between this place and Gloucester was much exposed, but the boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the troops that had passed during the night, and they joined us in the forenoon without much loss. Our works in the mean time were going to ruin, and not having been able to strengthen them by abatis, nor in any other manner than by a slight frazing, which the enemy's artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my opinion entirely coincided with that of the engineer and the principal officers of the army, that they were in many places very assailable in the forenoon, and that by a continuance of the same fire for a few hours longer, they would be in such a state as to render it desperate with our numbers to maintain them. We at that time could not fire a single gun; only one eight inch, and a little more than 100 cannon shells remained; a diversion by the French ships of war, that lay at the mouth of York river, was to be expected; our numbers had been diminished by the enemy's fire, but particularly by sickness, and the strength and spirits of those in the works were much exhausted by the fatigue of constant watching and unremitting duty.

Under all these circumstances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the last degree to sacrifice the lives of this small body of gallant soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much fidelity and courage, by exposing them to an assault, which, from the numbers and precautions of the enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate. And I have the honor to inclose to your Excellency the copy of the correspondence between General Washington and me on that subject, and the terms of capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament that better could not be obtained. But I have neglected nothing to alleviate the misfortunes and distress of both officers and soldiers. The men are well clothed, and provided with necessaries; and I trust will be regularly supplied by the means of the officers that are permitted to remain with them. The treatment in general, that we have received from the enemy since our surrender, has been perfectly good and proper. But the kindness and attention that has been shewn to us by the French officers in particular, their delicate sensibility of our situation, their generous and pressing offers of money, both public and private, to any amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe. And will, I hope, make an impression on the breast of every British officer, whenever the fortune of war should put any of them into our power.

Although the event has been so unfortunate, the patience of the soldiers in bearing the greatest fatigues, and their firmness and intrepidity under a persevering fire of shot and shells, that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserve the highest commendation and praise; a successful defence, however, in our situation was perhaps impossible, for the place could only be reckoned an intrenched camp, subject in most places to enfilade, and the ground in general so disadvantageous, that nothing but the necessity of fortifying it as a post to protect the navy could have induced any person to erect works upon it; our force diminished daily by sickness and other losses, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, on this side, to little more than 3400 rank and file, fit for duty, including officers servants and artificers, and at Gloucester, about 600, including cavalry. The enemy's army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many Continentals, and 5000 Militia. They brought an immense train of heavy artillery, most amply furnished with ammunition, and perfectly well manned.

The constant and universal cheerfulness and spirit of the Officers in all hardship and danger, deserve my warmest acknowledgments; and I have been particularly indebted to Brigadier-General O'Hara, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, the former commanding on the right, and the latter on the left, for their attention and exertion on every occasion. The detachment of the 23d regiment and marines in the redoubt on the right, commanded by Captain Apthorpe, and the subsequent detachments commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnston, deserve particular commendation; Captain Rochfort who commanded the artillery, and indeed every officer and soldier of that distinguished corps, and Lieutenant Sutherland the commanding engineer, have merited in every respect my highest approbation; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to Captain Symmonds, who commanded his Majesty's ships, and to the other officers and seamen of the navy, for their zealous and active co-operation.

I transmit returns of our killed and wounded; the loss of seamen and town's people was likewise considerable.

I trust that your Excellency will please to hasten the return of the Bonetta, after landing her passengers, in compliance with the article of capitulation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie will have the honour to deliver this dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every particular relating to our past and present situation.

*I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient, and most humble servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.*

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the British army, from the 28th September to the 19th October, 1781.

Total—2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 13 Sergeants, 4 Drummers, 133 rank and file killed. 5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 24 Sergeants, 11 Drummers, 285 rank and file wounded. 1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Sergeants, 63 rank and file missing.—Total 552.

BOSTON, November 22.

A person who left London the 10th of September informs, That printed hand-bills were circulated throughout England, giving an account of the entire conquest of all the American Colonies to the southward of Philadelphia.

A paper of the 21st of September, published at Amsterdam, gives an account of the arrival at Lisbon from Goa, of two officers of a ship lately cast away, belonging to Commodore Hughes' squadron, who inform, that Hyder Ally had laid close siege to Madras: that the French squadron were also before the harbour, in which were eight Indiamen, and a great number of other vessels; that Commodore Hughes could not come to their relief, by

reason of the Monsoons—and that the English affairs in the Indies were in a deplorable situation.

Last Sunday arrived at a safe port, the letter of marque ship Rambler, in 25 days from Bilbao.—By this vessel we have the very agreeable account of the arrival at the port Corunna, (Spain) the frigate Charlestown, that sailed from Amsterdam about the 19th of August last, and supposed to have been lost in a gale of wind which happened a short time after.

Since our last arrived at a safe port, the Cato and Thorn privateers, having taken several valuable prizes.—One taken by the Thorn, is said to be the Jason, (lately commanded by Capt. Manly) from Jamaica, bound to London, with rum, sugar, &c.—She made an obstinate resistance, and had several men killed. She had on board a number of invalid soldiers.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, the glorious victory over Lord Cornwallis and his army was celebrated by the sons of liberty in the town of Brookfield. The militia companies of Brookfield and Western assembled under arms in the morning. An elegant oration was delivered on the occasion, to a crowded audience, by the Rev. Mr. Filke; after which the company dined upon a beef, which was barbecued for that purpose.—The military companies fired several volleys of small arms. In the evening the houses were illuminated, and a number of toasts were drank by a company of gentlemen assembled on this joyful occasion.—The business of the day was conducted with the greatest decorum and good order, to the satisfaction of every individual present.

CHATHAM, November 28.

It is with the utmost pain and distress that we inform our readers that the Reverend Mr. JAMES CALDWELL, of Elizabeth-Town, was most inhumanly and barbarously murdered on Saturday last, by a soldier belonging to the yeomen at that place.

This worthy gentleman being informed of the arrival of a young lady in a flag from New-York, at the Point, whose family had been peculiarly serviceable to our unhappy fellow citizens, prisoners with the enemy, proposed waiting on her and conducting her to the town, as a grateful acknowledgment of the services afforded by her family as above mentioned.—He accordingly went to the Point in a chair for that purpose, and after the young lady had got into the chair, the sentinel observing a handkerchief tied up in a bundle in her hand, told Mr. Caldwell he must seize it in the name of the State; on which Mr. Caldwell jumping out of the chair, said, if that was the case, he would return it to the commanding officer, who was there present; but as he stepped forward, another soldier impetuously told him to stop, which he immediately did, but notwithstanding, the soldier, without further provocation, raised his gun and shot him dead on the spot.—The villain was immediately seized and secured.—He made but a very indifferent excuse for this wicked conduct, and still remains very fullen and obstinate.—After his being secured, it appeared by several evidences that, though a soldier with us for near twelve months past, he has been seen in New-York within a fortnight; and, from several other circumstances, there are just grounds of suspicion that the wretch had been bribed to commit this abominable deed.

Mr. Caldwell was a man of very superior talents, whether considered as a preacher, a statesman, or a citizen.—He was one of the first who embarked in the cause of his country, in which he has ever discovered a mind incapable of being intoxicated with partial successes, or meanly depressed by the clouds of adversity.—His zeal, activity, and unshaken integrity under every circumstance of the present revolution, are deeply imprinted on the minds of his countrymen.—As a preacher of the gospel he was excelled by very few of the present age; his oratory was natural and pleasing, and exceedingly persuading.—He was a diligent and faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, to which the reformed lives and conversations of a large part of his numerous congregation bear an unequivocal testimony.

He has left a most destitute and helpless family, consisting of nine children, the oldest about seventeen years of age, and the youngest not exceeding two, to experience the humanity and benevolence of those tender and sympathetic minds, who are not above the feelings of another's woe.—Though Mr. Caldwell has been almost constantly engaged in public departments since the present war, which have been the source of riches and influence to many others, yet such was his uprightness and love of his country, that his rising family are now left to deplore the want of a bare subsistence, but from the generosity of those who knew their father's virtues.—We may justly conclude, with lamenting our country's loss—a loss to mankind—to human nature.

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, departed this life, in the 65th year of his age, the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Miller, of the Scotch Plains, an exemplary and worthy Minister of the Gospel of Christ.—The Friday following his funeral was attended by a number of Ministers and a very large concourse of people.—An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. John Gano, from 1 Tim. iv. 7, 8.—And an exhortation given adapted to the occasion by the Reverend Jonathan Elmer.

TRENTON, Nov. 28.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative Council and Assembly, the Hon. Abraham Clark, William Ch. Houston, Jonathan Elmer and Elias Boudinot, Esqrs. and Silas Condict, Esq. were elected Delegates to represent this State in Congress the ensuing year.

Thomas Seabrook, Esq. was elected last week one of the Representatives to serve in General Assembly for the county of Monmouth, in the room of Nathaniel Scudder, Esq. deceased.

In such high reputation is the American cause at Amsterdam, and so great is the avidity of the people to show their good-will to it, that a ballad singer sold six hundred ballads in the streets in the course of one hour, because it contained some reflections favourable to the American revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

The hon. James Duane, William Lloyd, Ezra L'Honnemieu, John Morin Scot and Egbert Benson, Esqrs. are appointed Delegates in Congress for New-York State.

Mr. JAMES ROBINS, teacher of the French language, on Tuesday evening, in order to express his respect for our illustrious General, exhibited at his house in Sixth-street, near Market-street, an emblematical representation, in which a Lion representing the British nation lay quite exhausted and gasping for life, wounded with thirteen arrows, representing the Thirteen United States; a Cock, representing the French nation, standing on the Lion, shews great marks of triumph, while the impotent Lion expresses the greatest desire of revenge.—The motto was, Gallus videtur super Leonem constare.

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Meſſrs. HALL and SEYMOUR,
YOUR paper being ſpecially appropriated to publiſh the
Bills of the Aſſembly before they paſs into Laws, I ſhall
take the liberty to offer a few obſervations on them as they occur,
in which I ſhall have no other object than to point out where they
appear defective, and ſuggeſt uſeful additions. As bye-ſtanders
ſee more of the game than the players, I hope my remarks may be
of ſome ſervice; if they are not, the trouble to your readers will
be ſmall, and I hope excuſed by the goodneſs of my intentions.

I am glad to find the practice of publiſhing the bills agreeable
to the Conſtitution is revived. It was too much neglected by the
laſt Houſe, and I think it would be better ſtill if the Conſtitution
was more ſtrictly obſerved, and all laws of conſequence publiſhed
in one ſeſſion, and not paſſed before the next. We certainly ſhould
have them more accurate. Even inattention in laws is often very
prejudicial: For inſtance, in the law erecting Waſhington county
the election of all the officers of the county was (by miſtake un-
doubtedly) appointed of a Sunday; ſome electors met, ſome did
not, and it has laid the foundation of diſputes and parties which
may diſtract the county for years to come. I could point out many
other errors of more conſequence, which proper publication might
have prevented. Indeed, I was ever at a loſs to know how the
members could reconcile this conduct with their oaths, as very
few laws were paſſed laſt year but in a haſty ſlovenly manner,
of which they carry the evident marks. The preſent Aſſembly have
ſet out with the publiſhing of their bill for ſupport of government,
which I conſider appears to me exceptionable, both in its plan and
execution. The ſalaries ſeem very inadequate to the ſtations and
the great increaſed expences of living, and I am ſure that any per-
ſon who lives in this city will agree with me, that the officers
muſt either live meanly, ſpend their own money, or reſign. A
wiſe government would avoid either; nor have I ever found theſe
penurious meaſures called for by the people of this State. How-
ever, as this is a point of which every one can judge, I will not
dwell upon it, but proceed to conſider whether it would not have
been prudent and well judged to have taken the benefit of that
clause of the Conſtitution, which ſubmits the Aſſembly to apply
what are called the perquiſites or fees of office to the ſupport of go-
vernment. I think it would, and my reaſons are theſe: Firſt,
The ſums which are barely neceſſary for the purpoſe may ſound
high to perſons at a diſtance, who live chiefly within themſelves,
and have no knowledge of the city expences, and it is not wiſe to
alarm people unneceſſarily. Secondly, This money comes direct-
ly out of the pockets of the people; whereas, if the fees ariſing
from offices were applied as I contend, the ſupport might be more
adequate, the people leſs burthened, and of courſe better ſatisfied.
Thirdly, It would, in my opinion, be a clear ſaving of at leaſt
the Preſident and Secretary's ſalaries; for the fees and fees ariſ-
ing thereon being ſcattered through all the counties of the State,
and no perſon intereſted in the collection, the licences of taverns,
marriages, &c. are not only falling into diſuſe, but a great part of
what ſhould be paid is loſt, ſo that in time this branch of revenue
will totally expire. Under the former government, I am well informed,
the Governor and Secretary received full 4000l. per ann. for
fees, fines, &c. In our public accounts I have ſcarcely ſeen them
mentioned. I was laſt year in the Houſe, and heard a report made
by the late Preſident and ſome other gentlemen on this ſubject,
among others, from which it appeared clearly to me that this in-
come, which was always collected without trouble or grumbling,
was falling to nothing for want of care. Without derogating from
the patriotiſm of my fellow-citizens, I will venture to aſſert, that
they will not take leſs care of the public intereſt for having it con-
nected with their own. I would propoſe, therefore, that theſe fees
ſhould return to their former channel, at leaſt in part, ſo far as to
be a fund for payment of officers, except the Secretary's, whoſe in-
come will not be extravagant if he keeps the whole. The Preſident
muſt in this caſe keep an account with him, for ſettlement between
themſelves; and if a certain proportion of the fees ſhould be reſer-
ved for the public, this account will ſhow what it amounts to, and
always inform the Aſſembly of the annual product. Suppoſe the
amount to be 3000l. per annum at preſent, and with the fees on
all patents, commiſſions, papers, &c. I do not think it will be
leſs, let two-thirds be given to the Preſident, he will be hono-
rably ſupported, and there will be 1000l. to the State for other
ſalaries. In moſt, if not all the other States, they have left
theſe fees to the officers, and proportioned the ſalaries, well
knowing that otherwiſe they will not be collected as they ought
to be.

If any member of our Aſſembly wants further conviction what
a bad collector the commonwealth is, I wiſh he would enquire
how much has been received into the treaſury on this account for
two years paſt. To tax and pleaſe, it is ſaid, is not given to
mortals; but a wiſe government, poſſeſſed of a mode to draw mo-
ney from the people without diſcontent, will never part with it
raſhly. It happens in Pennſylvania, that taverns have paid for
their licences, and the amount was very conſiderable. Surely ta-
vern-keepers can pay now as well as ever, nay better; and if a man does
not chooſe to pay the duty, he is not obliged to keep the tavern.
The member is already prejudicial to good entertainment and good
morals; ſo that, if the licence money is well collected, a double
benefit will ariſe, a productive income, and public reformation.
I have a fourth reaſon, which I think of real weight; which is,
that no good government will lay a temptation before its officers
to be diſhoneſt. I mean no reflection on the Secretary or his
clerks; but will it not be ſo in the preſent caſe? Perhaps the
Secretary ſuppoſes his ſalary inadequate---he is to receive a great
proportion of their fees in the firſt inſtance---there is at preſent
no check upon his receipts, perhaps it would be difficult to find
a complete one; but if the Secretary's fees are (as formerly) to
be his own, and he is to receive for the Preſident and the State,
he will be under leſs temptation for himſelf, and as good a check
will be provided as the nature of the thing will admit. In ſpeak-
ing of the Secretary's fees, I mean only thoſe which formerly be-
longed to that office. The Keeper of the Seals has fallen to it
accidentally. This, I think, is properly connected with the
Preſident's office; or if the Vice-Preſident, who now receives a
ſalary, tho' no ſervice but that of a common Councillor is re-
quired while the Preſident is preſent, ſhould be conſidered as
Keeper of the Seals, a farther check would be provided. At
preſent the Juſtices of the Supreme Court muſt be ſupported by
expreſs ſalaries; but theſe might be more adequate, and the peo-
ple better ſatisfied, when they ſaw ſome of the principal officers
of government maintained without any expence to the people at
large, as would be the caſe on my plan. There is ſomething alſo
in connecting the receipt of money with the diſcharge of the
duty. It makes an officer obliging and attentive. Many a poor
farmer may be obliged to ſtay in town on expences by coming at a
late hour, who would have been diſpatched if the officer was
particularly intereſted. Men will put themſelves to inconve-
niences in the one caſe, which they will not do in the other.
The thing is worth an experiment on many accounts; and as po-
pularity is much ſought after at this time, ſhould it ſucceed and
ſave money, it will be popularity honeſtly and properly earned.

But if this cannot be, and the preſent bill is to go forward,
with all due reſpect to the hon. Houſe, I will ſubmit the follow-
ing ſtrictures. Firſt, The preamble and the body of this act do
not correſpond---a reaſonable compensation implies, not only
reimburſement of all reaſonable expenſures in the courſe of of-
fice, but alſo ſatisfaction for the time and labour devoted to the
public. Now let any private gentleman of any rank in this
town be aſked the amount of the neceſſary expences of his fa-
mily, and he will name a ſum, nearly or quite equal to the firſt
ſalary, and much above all the reſt. The houſe-rent of ſome of
the officers will conſume one half at once: where then is the ſa-
tisfaction for the time and labour, or how can that be called a
reaſonable compensation, which does not pay reaſonable expences?
A ſtrict attachment to truth is indifpenſibly neceſſary in all pub-

lic proceedings, or public bodies will be more than contemptible,
they will be deſerted. Secondly, There ſhould never be but two
hands in the public pocket, the Preſident's and Speaker's, for
two reaſons; firſt, there will be leſs danger of miſtakes or over-
drawing; but ſecondly, it frequently happens that there is not
money enough for all neceſſary purpoſes---ſometimes the ſudden
exigency of the army, or demand of Congress or the Financier,
has required all the money in hand, an exigency to which private
convenience would readily ſubmit, but they know nothing of the
matter, draw their money, leave the Council in diſtreſs and the
exigency unſatisfied. When there is not enough for all who are
equally entitled, as ſometimes happens, there would be an equal
adjustment if under one controul---but as it is, he that firſt
comes may take all---it will introduce conſuſion ſooner or later.
It is not practiſed by Congress, or any other State, and gratifies
the officer at the expence of the public convenience. There is
nothing diſgraceful or dependent in a contrary practice; the
Council cannot leſſen the ſum, nor will they delay payment, but
for ſome important and ſatisfactory reaſon. I ſhall only add, that
I am not in any office, or connected with thoſe that are; I pay
my taxes when called for, and am more chearfully than for the
honourable ſupport of government. OBSERVATOR.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1782.

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Cal-
culations, &c. The virtues and medicinal uſes of
Tanſey and *Camomile*, recommended by Dr. COCK. Ap-
proved Preſcriptions, confirmed by time and trial, viz.
A Cure for chapped Nipples in ſuckling---To prevent
ſuppurations of Womens Breasts---For Childrens Coughs---
For an Abſceſs, or Dropſy in the Breaſt, or even for a
Conſumption---For a Diabetes and Laſk---For a ſcibutic
Dyſentery, or Bloody-flux, &c---For the Scurvy---An
effectual Clyſter for a Loofeneſs---For the Heart-burn---An
univerſal Balm to dreſs Sores with---An Eſtuary for
the Piles---For the Epilepſy, or Falling-ſickneſs---For the
Bloody-flux---A deobſtruent Eſtuary---Eſtuary for the
Palſey---A Peruvian Eſtuary. Thoughts on Happineſs
---Story of the Seven Sleepers---Humorous Story---In-
ſtance of true Greafneſs in Henry IVth of France---New
Maxims on various Subjects. Alſo ſeveral poetical Pieces,
viz. Hope---Joy---Sorrow---A Wiſh---Night---The Mi-
nute---The Repartee---Advice to the FAIR SEX. Like-
wiſe remarkable chronological Occurrences in America ſince
the Battle of Lexington---An approved Method of
Waſhing old Paintings, and giving them a good Col-
our. Together with wife Sayings, witty Turns, &c. &c.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

ABOUT 130 acres of good LAND,

ſituated in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, within
one mile of Brandywine; there is on ſaid premitſes two log
houſes, with a good well of water at the door, about ſeven
acres of meadow, and 40 acres of good timberland; the
land is good for grain or paſture. Any perſon inclining
to purchaſe, by applying to BENJAMIN POWELL, living
near the premitſes, or the ſubſcriber, may know the terms.
Nov. 28, 1781. JONATHAN STRODE.

Purſuant to an Order of the Orphan's
Court, WILL BE SOLD by Public Vendue, at the
houſe of David Lyons, in the townſhip of Haverford,
on SATURDAY, the 15th of December next, the ſale
to begin preciſely at Two o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Three Meſſages and Tracts of

Land hereafter deſcribed, to wit, Firſt, A PLAN-
TATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Darby, containing
75 acres of land, a part thereof is meadow, and a ſufficient
quantity of woodland, and the reſt good arable land,
with a good bearing orchard, and a ſtone dwelling-houſe,
barn, ſtable and other outhouſes thereon erected.

---Another PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of
Haverford, containing 84 acres, a ſufficient quantity
thereof good watered meadow, and plenty of wood land,
the plow land fertile, with a good bearing orchard, a good
dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and ſpring-houſe thereon
erected.

And alſo that noted INN or TAVERN, known by the
name of the SWAN or FOX-CHASE, now in the tenure
of the aforeſaid David Lyons, with nine acres of land
thereunto belonging.

All which ſeveral tracts of land and appurtenances were
the property of William Lewis, late of the townſhip of
Haverford, in the county of Cheſter, and State of Penn-
ſylvania, deceased.

The conditions will be made known at the time and
place of ſale, by WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrator,
November 30, 1781.

East-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county.

WHEREAS I the ſubſcriber obtained a certificate
on the Loan-Office, in Philadelphia, for Six Hun-
dred Dollars, bearing date the 12th day of April, 1779,
and ſent it by the Nottingham Poſt to Philadelphia to the
office, to draw the intereſt, ſome time before the 26th of
September laſt, and on the 26th of the ſame month the
Poſt was robbed, and the certificate was taken along with
the reſt of his papers. This is to forewarn you, the
Treaſurer of ſaid office, not to pay intereſt or principal
to any perſon except Joſeph Gardner, Eſq; of Philadel-
phia, or James Ballentine the Poſt, from whom the cer-
tificate was taken. JOSEPH SMITH.

Wormiſter townſhip, Bucks county, Nov. 24, 1781.

TTAKEN up, and committed to the goal of this county,
this day, a certain perſon, by the name of William
Harris, who ſays he is but 19 years of age, but might paſs
for one or two and twenty. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7
inches high, well made, and full faced. Had on, leather
breeches, a good great coat, and Britiſh regimentals under.

From his examination and other circumſtances, he ap-
pears to have been a ſoldier in our army, and to have de-
ſerted to the Britiſh, and now again to have deſerted from
them. When he was taken he had a quantity of flints,
powder and ball; alſo a horſe, ſaddle and bridle, the ſad-
dle not more than half worn; the horſe may be about nine
years old, his colour black, the near hind foot white; a-
bout fourteen hands high, and a natural trotter; no brand
nor ear-mark to be ſeen, has been ſhod before, but the
ſhoes are wore out and gone, except a piece on one foot;
this horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, and this is intended to
give the owner notice. JOSEPH MART.

WAS brought to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, tavern-
keeper in Tulpehocken, in Berks county, on the
12th day of October laſt, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a dark
ſorrel HORSE, of a ſmall ſize, has no marks, trots, paces
and canters. The owner may have him again, by paying
charges, and applying to GODFREY ROEHRER.

A N E C D O T E.

On Monday laſt ſome troops from the ſouthward paſſing
thro' this city, drew the attention of ſome of the inha-
bitants, one of whom aſked a Sergeant what troops they
were? He answered they were Cornwallis's phyſic. Then,
ſays he, the Britiſh did not ſwallow you all; no, replied
the Sergeant, we have ſufficient left to give them all a
good Doſe.

* * The Members of the Philoſophical Society are deſired
to meet on Friday Evening, the 7th Inſt. at Carpenters-Hall.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq;
Chief Juſtice, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, Eſq;
Second Juſtice, JOHN EVANS, Eſq; Third Juſtice, and
GEORGE BRYAN, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme
Court, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and
General Goal Delivery for the Commonwealth of Pennſylva-
nia, have iſſued their precept, bearing Date the 24th Day
of November laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of
Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the
Court-houſe in Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on
Monday, the 17th Day of December inſtant, Notice is
hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Clerks,
Eſcheator, and Conſtables within the ſaid County, that
they be then and there in their own proper Perſons, with
their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remem-
brances, to do thoſe Things which to their Offices in that
behalf appertain to be done; alſo all they that will pro-
ſecute againſt the Priſoners that are or ſhall then be in
the Goal of ſaid County, are to be then and there to pro-
ſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and all others whom
it may concern are deſired to take Notice hereof, and go-
vern themſelves accordingly. Dated at Newtown, the 4th
Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1781.

GEORGE WALL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

containing 195 acres of very good land, pleaſantly
ſituate in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on Bran-
dywine creek, 30 miles from Philadelphia, and 15 from
Marcus Hook and Wilmington, and within half a mile of
a merchant mill and ſaw-mill. There are on ſaid planta-
tion a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and other
outhouſes, with a good well of water at the door; 25 acres
of good meadow, and as much more may eaſily be made.
The upland is good for either grain or graſs. Much might
be ſaid in its praiſe, but it will ſhow for itſelf. Any per-
ſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid plantation, may apply to the
perſon living on ſaid premitſes, who will let them know
the terms. JOHN BRINTON.

One Hundred Spaniſh Dollars Reward.

LAST evening the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in New-
Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, was beſet and
broke open by four or five deſperate robbers, one about 5
feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a young appearance, fair
hair and complexion, with light coloured clothes; one a
thick made man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fandy
complexion, had light coloured clothes; the other about
5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, blue coat,
dirty overalls, and fur cap; the fourth ſtood centry at the
door, therefore his appearance and ſize unknown. Theſe
deſperate villains broke into the houſe in a violent man-
ner, wounded the ſubſcriber with a piſtol ball in the ſhoul-
der, carried off a large quantity of money in ſpecie, and
State money to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds;
of the paper, one hundred and fifteen pounds was of
what is commonly called State-Ifland money; took alſo a
ſilver watch, with the letters I A on the caſe, is cloſe
wound up, and the hook broke, four piſtols, one pair of
the large holſter kind, nearly braſs mounted; took alſo
two mares, one a brown, between 13 and 14 hands high,
branded with the letter W on each butt ok, a ſtutter,
good ſpirits and carries well; the other a ſorrel, 5 years
old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, and
has ſeveral ſmall white ſpots on her neck. Theſe daring
robbers declared they committed the above act becauſe I
was a Collector of the taxes, deſtroyed the duplicates and
all vendue liſts, and ſaid that if I did not deſiſt, they
would take my life. The ſubſcriber will give the above
reward for apprehending the ſaid robbers, with the effects
ſtolen, or in proportion for any of them.

Nov. 23.

WILLIAM WHITESIDE.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LOTS of LAND, ſituate on the South
Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-
Jerſey, about 30 miles from Trenton, 12 from the river
Delaware, and 28 from Brunſwick, viz.

LOT, No. 1. Containing 150
acres, near one half cleared, about 15 acres of which is
excellent meadow, and more may be made, the remain-
der timber land; there is on the premitſes a frame houſe
and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, a large ſtone grist mill,
with two pair of ſtones, two water wheels, and every ne-
ceſſary convenience for merchant and country buſineſs.
Alſo an oil mill and ſaw mill, the whole of ſaid mills be-
ing almoſt new, and ſtand on the ſaid South Branch of
Rariton, a large and conſtant ſtream of water.

LOT, No. 2. Adjoining the above,
containing 254 acres, about 100 cleared, between 40
and 50 of which is excellent watered meadow, the re-
mainder wood land; there is a lime kiln and plenty of
good lime ſtone very convenient to the kiln, an orchard
of near 200 trees, &c.

LOT, No. 3. Adjoining to lot No.
2, containing 145 acres, one half cleared, about 3 acres
of meadow, the reſt wood land; there is thereon a frame
houſe and barn, a ſmall orchard, and a ſpring of good
water near the door. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe
the whole or any part, may view the ſame and know the
terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premitſes.

MAHLON TAYLOR,

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the pur-
chaſer. ¶ 6 w.

Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 21, 1781.

WHEREAS a certain EDMOND DWEIR, from the
Delaware State, came to the ſubſcriber on the 6th
day of April, and received of him to the value of SE-
VEN POUNDS SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE
in ſpecie, and left his waggon as a pledge for ſaid money.
This may inform ſaid Dweir, that if he does not diſcharge
ſaid debt againſt the 26th day of December next, the
waggon will be ſold for the ſame.

GEORGE RICKEY.

Just Imported in the late vessels from Europe and St. Thomas, and now SELLING by

William Sitgreaves,

At his STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, the corner of Letitia-Court,

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, among which are the following, viz.

BEST English nine-quar-
ters green rugs,
Ditto blankets,
A variety of fine and super-
fine broad-cloths,
Cassimers,
Striped and plain coatings,
Fine naps and swanskins,
Twilled and plain flannels,
Baize and ferges,
Negro cottons,
Men and womens thread,
cotton, worsted and yarn
hose,
Velvets, velverets and cor-
duroys,
Rattinets and durants,
Camblets and calimancoes,
Black ruffel, Jones' spin-
ning,
Brown and white Flemish
sheeting,
Irish, laval, and Holland li-
nens,
Britannias and oznabrigs,
7-8ths and 3-4ths German
dowlas,
Striped bed-ticks,
Bed-bunts,
7-8ths, yard and apron wide
cotton check,
Dark & light ground chint-
zes, printed linens, cot-
ton, &c.
Also, a STABLE, with a COACH-HOUSE,
to be LETT. Enquire as above. t b c 8 w.

An entire New Work.

Now Selling at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia,

The REVOLUTION of AMERICA.

BY THE ABBE RAYNAL,
Author of the Philosophical and Political History of the
Establishments, and Commerce of the Europeans in both
the Indies.

(PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.)
Variety of curious and useful BOOKS in History,
Divinity, Voyages, Travels, Poetry, Novels, and Enter-
tainment may be had at said Bell's Book-Store.

BOOKBINDING.

A Journeyman Bookbinder will
meet with constant employment, and receive good
wages, by applying to the subscriber, in Trenton.
Nov. 23, 1781. JAMES LEISHMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th day of December

inst. on the premises, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

A PLANTATION, situate

in the township of Hortham, and county of Philadel-
phia, containing 151 acres and one quarter of land, about
100 acres thereof clear, the remainder woodland, on which
is erected, a good stone house, with three rooms on the
lower floor and a cellar under the whole, a large stone
kitchen adjoining the house, a stone barn, 38 feet by 25,
a spring of good water near the house, with a good stone
spring-house over it, about ten acres of good meadow,
great part of which can be watered; the whole in good
repair. Late the estate of JOHN BARNES, deceased; and
to be sold by JOHN SHAY, Executor.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN EVANS (supposed to
be Mark Evans's mill, in the State of Virginia)
eldest son to METHUSELA EVANS, of the township of
Upper-Dublin, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of
Pennsylvania, late deceased; who died without making
any mention of the said John in his last Will and Testa-
ment, the said John being supposed gone in the Conti-
nental service at the time of his said father's decease, and
not since returned; therefore if the said John Evans is at
present living, and will return to his former place of
abode abovementioned, he will hear of something greatly
to his advantage; as it is imagined he, the said John, is best
entitled to the estate of his deceased father, it would be
proper for him to give his attendance as soon as possible,
as the deceased's estate is going to ruin very fast.

State of Maryland, September 28, 1781.

Twelve Pounds Specie Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, near
the Northampton Furnace, A Mulattoe Slave, named
JOE, about 21 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, a
thick well set fellow, full faced, large full eyes, coarse
voice, and shows his teeth when he talks. Had on when
he went away, a country tow linen shirt and trowsers, an
old brown jacket, a pair of black leather shoes, just soled,
and an old felt hat. He formerly belonged to a man in
Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and has drove a wag-
gon from thence to Baltimore town, by way of McCalli-
ster's Town, and imagine he will go that way. Whoever
takes up the said negroe and brings him home, shall have
Six Pounds, and if 50 miles from home, the above reward
of Twelve Pounds, and reasonable charges, paid by
HENRY HOWARD.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford
township, Philadelphia county, a black MARE,
about 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, shod
all round, about 4 years old. The owner is desired to
come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her
away.
HANNAH KENTON.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni

Exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Ven-
due, at the Coffee-House, on TUESDAY the 4th Day of
December next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, A cer-
tain Brick MESSAGE, TENEMENT, and Piece of
GROUND, with several Back-buildings, situate on the
fourth side of Walnut-street, between Third and Fourth-
streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadel-
phia; containing in breadth, on Walnut-street aforesaid,
16 feet 6 inches, and in length or depth 108 feet, subject
to a Ground-rent of fourteen Spanish coined Silver
Pieces of Eight.

Also, another MESSAGE and LOT or Piece of
GROUND, adjoining the aforesaid LOT, containing in
breadth, on the north side of Walnut-street, 24 feet 9 in-
ches, and in length or depth, 220 feet; taken in Execu-
tion, as the property of Harry Gordon, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1781.

Whereas a certain DAVID BRANSON

goes about the country preaching under the cha-
racter of a BAPTIST MINISTER; NOTICE is hereby
given, that the said BRANSON was excommunicated by
the Baptist Church, at the New-Mills, in New-Jersey, for
IMMORALITY.

By Order of the Association,
SAMUEL JONES, Moderator.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the ORPHAN'S COURT,
for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be SOLD,
A certain TRACT of MEADOW GROUND, containing
about 15 acres, in good repair, situate on Greenwich-
Island, and fronting the river Delaware, joining ground
of Samuel Morris and William Craig; and also a LOT of
GROUND in the township of Moyamensing, containing
one acre of mowing ground; on which is erected a large
barn, which will hold 30 tons of hay; joining a place com-
monly known by the name of Garlick-Hall; both late the
real estate of Joseph Parker, late of the city of Philadel-
phia, deceased. For further particulars, enquire of the
WIDOW PARKER, in Third-street, nearly opposite the
Old Work-House, or ROBERT EVANS, in Fifth-street,
near Race-street, administrator to the said estate.

TO BE SOLD,

A FULLING-MILL & PLANTATION,

with all the UTENSILS, situate in Warminster town-
ship, Bucks county; there are on the premises, a good
stone and square log-house, convenient to the mill, with
three rooms on a floor, a good garret and cellar, two ne-
ver-failing springs near the door, six acres of good meadow
and four more may be made, and an orchard; chief of the
woodland is thriving young timber; there is a large quan-
tity of manure occasioned by the mill-pond, that will ma-
nure the plowland, so that one-half the plowland may be
put in grain every year. The mill is now in a large stroke
of business, and has been for some time. For further par-
ticulars enquire of the subscriber, living one mile from the
premises.
ROBERT MILLER.

BROKE out of York-Town goal, on Monday, the 5th
day of November instant; A certain JOHN HAND,
about 30 years of age, swarthy complexion, down look,
an Englishman born: Had on, a linen coat, striped trow-
sers, and the rest of his clothes not remembered. ANDREW
FOLTZ, a German, about 25 years of age, a well set
fellow: Had on, an ash coloured coat, buckskin breeches,
and looped hat. CONRAD SCHMOOLY, a German also,
aged about 30 years, swarthy complexion, very talka-
tive, speaks good English: Had on, a light coloured jacket,
a mixed coloured coat, red and blue, made after the me-
nonist fashion, a pair of trowsers and shoes. Whoever
takes up the said deserters, and secures them in any goal in
Pennsylvania, or delivers them to York-Town goal, shall
have FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD for each of them,
paid by

MICHAEL GRAYBILL, Goaler.

WHEREAS the subscriber, sometime in the year
1777, gave a NOTE to ROBERT MORRIS, of
Bristol township, in Philadelphia county, for THIRTY-
FIVE POUNDS; it was for a valuable mare stolen from
me by one of the tory party whilst the British troops lay
at Brandywine, which mare said Morris kept for Captain
Smith of the tory party, belonging to the Queen's Ran-
gers; Therefore these are to forewarn all persons from
taking an assignment of said note, as the same will not be
paid for the aforesaid reasons
ISAAC TAYLOR.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, living in
East-Nottingham township, Chester county, the be-
ginning of June last, A dark brown HORSE, low in flesh,
about 13 hands and an half high, four years old, a natural
trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property,
pay charges, within three weeks from the date hereof,
otherwise he will be sold for the same, by

Nov. 19, 1781. WILLIAM RAMSEY.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of JOEL
SHARLES, near Brandywine, in Chester county, on
the 12th of October last, a dark bay HORSE, about 14
hands high, and about 8 years old, has a black mane and
tail, a small star in his forehead, the near hind foot white

to the first joint, branded on the near buttock S, a natu-
ral trotter, and had a pair of iron hopples on. Whoever
takes up and secures said horse, so as the owner may get
him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, or
EIGHT DOLLARS for horse and thief, paid by JOEL
SHARLES, or the subscriber, butcher, living in Phila-
delphia,
GEORGE GINTHER.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, the night of
the 21st instant, Two GELDINGS, the one black,
15 hands 2 inches high, shod before, trots and paces, has
a white spot behind each ear; the other a sorrel, with a
white mane and tail, a streak down his face, paces, trots
and gallops well, a lump on his off shoulder, occasioned by
drawing, about 14 hands and an half high. Whoever
takes up said horses, and the thief or thieves brought to
justice, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD, or
TWO for each horse only, paid by the subscriber, living
in Chester county, Tredyffrin township.
Nov. 22. JOHN WILSON.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

At the Coffee-House, in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY,
the 4th day of December next, at 5 o'clock in the even-
ing (if not before disposed of by private sale)

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

A situated in London Britain township, Chester coun-
ty, near the plantation where the Hon. John Evans, Esq;
resides, containing upwards of 220 acres, near one half
whereof is well timbered woodland, the remainder clear-
ed and under good fence; upwards of 12 acres excellent
meadow, watered by a never failing stream running thro'
the land, which will admit the making of more meadow
at a small expence: There are two log tenements, barn
and stabling on the premises. The situation is convenient
for bringing the produce to market, being about 10 miles
from Christiana-bridge, 12 miles from Newport, and 16
miles from Wilmington, and in the neighbourhood of
several grist-mills. The present tenant John Hahn will
shew the premises to any person applying to him.

Also, twelve and an half acres of excellent upland, late-
ly cleared, and under good new cedar post and rail fence,
situated about three miles and an half from Philadelphia,
on the road leading to George Gray's Ferry, adjoining the
land of Samuel Rhoads, Esquire.

If any person is desirous of purchasing by private sale
before the day above appointed, the owner will take specie,
state money, merchandize or country produce in payment,
and the first mentioned premises will be sold with or with-
out a considerable stock.

For further particulars enquire of LEONARD DORSEY
or of CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the corner of Vine
and Second-streets.

ALL persons having any demands

against the estate of JACOB GRAFF, late of this
city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, pro-
perly attested, that they may be settled and paid; and all
persons indebted to said estate are requested to make im-
mediate payment to the subscribers.

CATHERINE GRAFF, Administratrix,
JACOB GRAFF, Administrator.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1781.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A CLERK, who writes a ready clear hand, quick
at calculation, and who can be well recommended
for his honesty, sobriety, and steadiness to business (none
else need apply.) Enquire of the Printers hereof.

STRAYED out of a pasture at Christiana-Bridge,
the 10th of October last, a black HORSE, about ten
years old, a natural pacer, near 15 hands high, low car-
riage, bushy mane and tail, shod before. Whoever se-
cures said horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall
have FIVE SILVER DOLLARS reward, and reasonable
charges if brought to the subscriber, living in Charles-
Town, Cecil county.
GEORGE JAMES.

WAS left at the Crooked Biller, in the Manor of
Moreland, Philadelphia county, about the 10th of
September last, a black MARE, about 14 hands high,
four years old last spring, with a star in her forehead, trots
and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his
property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be
sold to defray the expenses in 6 weeks from the date hereof.
October 30, 1781. BENJAMIN THOMAS.

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

Book-binder and Stationer, informs his Friends and the
Public in general,

THAT he carries on the Book-binding business as
usual, at his shop in Front-street, nearly opposite the
Coffee-House, where Merchants, Shop-keepers and others,
may be supplied with all sorts of Account-Books, bound
and ruled in the neatest manner. He takes this opportu-
nity to return his most hearty thanks to all those who have
been so kind as to employ him, and hopes for a contin-
uation of their favours, which shall always be gratefully ac-
knowledgeed.

N.B. An APPRENTICE is wanted. Enquire as above.

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms,

TWO very good Stocking Looms,
almost new, the one loom fine, the other for coarse
work. Apply to the subscriber in Shippen-street, be-
tween Second street and the Sugar-House.
J. JORDAN.

JAMES ROBINS,

Teacher of the French Language,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, That on
Monday, the 27th of November, he proposes to open
an EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the French
Language, which will begin at six o'clock.

Mr. Robins hopes that the attention he shall pay to the
perfecting of his Pupils in the various branches of this
universal and elegant language, will entitle him to the
public favour, and that his pupils will find this a very ac-
greeable and instructive manner of spending their evenings.
The long experience he has had in the education of youth,
and his extensive travels, will enable him to teach the
young gentlemen a variety of other elegant and philoso-
phical amusements.

Mr. Robins has hired a suitable house in Sixth-street,
the second door from the north corner of Market-street,
where he will hold his school,—his name is over the door.

His exercises will be divided; half the week in teaching
the Rules of Grammar and translating French into Eng-
lish, and vice versa; and the other half in improving con-
versation in the French language, agreeable to the present
idiom.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1781.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate
of CHARLES SNYDER, late of the city of Phi-
ladelphia, painter, deceased, are hereby desired to come
and settle their accounts in four weeks from the date
hereof, otherwise they may depend that their accounts will
be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all those that have
any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in
their accounts for settlement.
MARY SNYDER.